# The Deaf-Mutes' Journal.

*"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."*--Cicero.

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### Milkmaid's Song.

MILKMAID *(singing without.)*

Shame upon you, Robin,
  Shame upon you now!
Kiss me would you? with my hands
  Milking the cow?
  Daisies grow again,
  Kingcups blow again,
And you came and kiss'd me milking the cow.

Robin come behind me,
  Kiss'd me well I vow;
Cuff him could I? with my hands
  Milking the cow?
  Swallows fly again,
  Cuckoos cry again,
And you came and kiss'd me milking the cow.

Come, Robin, Robin.
  Come and kiss me now;
Help it can I? with my hands
  Milking the cow?
  Ringdoves coo again,
  All things woo again,
Come behind and kiss me milking the cow!

—*Tennyson's "Queen Mary."*

### A TERRIBLE ALTERNATIVE.

"You seem to be very much struck by that picture," said my old friend the Colonel (for, as I don't mean to betray family secrets, I shall speak of him as the "Colonel" only), at whose cozy nook in Buckinghamshire I had quartered myself for a few days. The picture he alluded to certainly had attracted an unusual amount of my attention, considering that as a rule, I am strangely deficient in aatistic taste.

"Well, yes," I answered, my eye returning to rest on that particular object which had attracted it many times before, "regarding it as a picture, I should say it is by no means the best of your collection, but, regarding it as a portrait, there is something about it that 'fetches' me. It is not that the face is either handsome or intellectual, but there is a strange, weired something about it which the artist seems to have caught fresh from the living face and transferred to the canvas, and which all of his after art had failed to paint out."

The picture which gave rise to these observations was that of a man certainly not past middle age, dressed in the fashion of the earlier period of the reign of George III. The face and figure, as regarded mere form and feature, were common place enough; there was nothing sufficiently remarkable in the portrait to attract more than a passing observation; indeed, on looking at it, you felt it ought to represent a kindly, genial gentleman; but somehow it didn't. There seemed to be something behind it, working out through the painted eyes as though it or they had seen what they should not, and were haunted by some awful mystery that would not be hidden even in the grave. Turning my back upon it I shifted the conversation, and my friend seemed by no means displeased to dismiss the subject. We had a long, gossipy chat on many matters interesting to old friends who meet but seldom, and with long lapses of time between. It was late before we could make up our minds to separate. At last, as I left the room, candlestick in hand, I could not help, against my will, casting a furtive glance at the portrait, and hastily shut the door behind me. I was dead tired, for I had come off a long journey; but when I got to bed it was a long time before I could compose myself to sleep, and when I did I was troubled in my dreams. The portrait had followed me up stairs, slipped into the room after me, and tried to get into the bed beside me; but, failing in that, went and leaned against the wall and came out of the frame and climbed up to the top of my bed, hid in the curtain folds, and multiplied itself by thousands, till the whole atmosphere, above and around me, was filled with one weird, strange face. In the morning my friend hoped I had slept well. I told him the sort of purgatory I had endured, adding:

"I am sure there is some grim secret connected with that picture; you may as well tell me what it is. If it is a family secret, I promise to keep it sacred."

"Well," he answered, after a moment's reflection, "there is a painful story connected with it. The portrait is that of my grandfather—Dr. Mathias, let us call him. He was one of the physicians-in-ordinary to George III., which position he occupied long before he had reached middle-age. He was a courteous, genial, kindly man, full of those social qualities which make a man a favorite of society. So much I have heard. When I knew him things were different. In the year of 1770, full of high spirits and pleasant anticipations, he went on the Continent for a month's holiday; he came back at the end of it an altered man—his genial nature clouded with an ineradicable gloom. He gave up all practice, all society; bought this place and settled here; he received no visits, paid none; he lived in his library among his books, occasionally taking long solitary rambles about the country. His nature did not degenerate into harshness, but a strange melancholy possessed him; its cause was unknown, so was its cure. He turned his back upon the world, and, though he was no world scorner, nothing would induce him to enter it again. He was a widower, and his only son—my father—was then a boy at Harrow. You may imagine this was not a lively place for a high-spirited young fellow to come home to; they saw little of each other. In due time my father was married, and I was born. Years passed, and one wintry night, when I was about 18 years old, we received a telegram summoning us here. We came, and were shown into the room where you slept last night. The old man, with the stamp of death upon his face, was propped up on pillows where he had for hours, his eyes fixed on the door, watching for us. As we entered the room his filmy eyes brightened; his eager, outstretched hands trembled as we touched them. With the damp death dew on his brow, his voice quaking, and his whole soul shuddering as he lived over again one terrible moment of his life, he told us the story which I had better put together in my own words.

It appears that during that momentous visit to the Continent he went to Naples. He was received by the best society, and most hospitably entertained in the most distinguished social and political circles, where he passed many pleasant hours discoursing and discussing intellectual and scientific subjects—chemistry, surgery, and once, among these, the use and misuse of poisons cropped up in the course of conversation; and some one present—a gentleman of some note and importance—asked what was the quickest and easiest death to die. The subject was freely debated.

One evening he returned from one of those pleasant gatherings, and in a reflective mood of mind, sat for an hour looking over the moonlit city and the beautiful world-famous bay. It was near midnight when two strangers were shown in to him, who requested his immediate attendance in a case of great urgency. He represented that he was there on a visit of pleasure, not for professional purposes. They were perfectly aware of that fact, they said, still, they urged him so strongly that at last they overcame his scruples, and he consented to go with them. A carriage was at the door; he got in first, they followed him, pulled down the blinds, and the carriage rattled away. He did not like his position, and began to suspect that all was not right. They kept utter silence.

They seemed to drive a great distance, turning and turning many times. Once he inquired, "Had they far to go?" and received the brief answer, "No." At last they drove into the courtyard of a great house. The door opened as if by magic. There were no lights, he might as well have been blindfolded; there would have been total darkness but for the moonbeams which struggled through the stained glass window, and fell in fantastic shadows at their feet as they ascended the wide stone staircase. On reaching the first landing they threw open a door, and for a second he was almost blinded by the blaze of light that streamed out upon him. The door closed behind him as he stepped into the room. He took in the whole aspect of the room at a glance; it was gorgeously furnished, and brilliantly illuminated with wax candles; at a table near the heavily-curtained window a man of stern, commanding appearance sat writing. He he raised his head as they entered and, pointing to the far end of the room, exclaimed:

"Your patient lies there, sir."

My grandfather's eyes followed the direction of his finger, and observed a woman stretched upon a couch. Where had he seen that face before? Slowly it dawned upon his memory. A few days back he had been to the theater, and, glancing around, was struck by a beautiful, fair face, which for the time fascinated him; he thought it the loveliest there. He looked at it again now; but how changed! The hands were clasped upon the breast, as though in prayer; a dumb, white terror was written on the face; and in the great, uplifted eyes there was a hopeless, despairing agony sickening to behold.

He inquired what was the matter—how she had been attacked, and seeing that she was gagged, he begged them to release her mouth, that she might answer his questions, adding:

"I must know something of the symptoms before I can attempt a cure."

"Your business here is to kill, not to cure,, doctor," said one in a strangely sad tone, which ill accorded with his stern, fearful phrase. "Your patient has spoken her last word in this world. She is doomed to die by a secret though strictly just tribunal, but we would temper justice with mercy and spare her the shame and public disgrace. You can cause her to die easily and secretly; therefore we have brought you here."

"If this lady has committed any crime sogreat as to deservedeath," he answered, full of compassion for the unfortunate, "she must meet her punishment from the hands of the public executioner, not by mine."

"By yours, and yours only," said one of his conductors gravely. "There is no time to waste in mere words. She knows she has deseived death, and she knows that she must die."

"God forbid!" sxclaimed the physician, a frozen horror stealing over him. The ominous stillness, the grim aspects of the terrible men, struck a chill to his heart. He realized all the horror of his position.

"A doctor never travels without his tools," resumed the stranger; and as he spoke he turned back the lace from the slender throat, and, pointing to it, added significantly, "Open the jugular vein; it is the easiest and quickest way to die."

My grandfather started back amazed and horror-struck. These were the very words he had uttered during one of those pleasant gatherings at the house of a celebrated Neapolitan a few days bnck.

"How dare you propose to me such a crime?" he exclaimed. "I am an Englishman, and will not commit murder."

"Pshaw! your nation produces as many honorable criminals as any other. To your work, sir, and quickly. If you have conscientious scruples, remember an enforced sin lies lightly on the conscience; lay that comfort to your soul. No more words," he added peremptorily—"not one; this is the time for action."

"I refuse to obey your command. Let me go."

The man who had been writing, and until now had taken no part whatever in the scene that was passing round him, then rose up and joined the group. Laying his hand lightly on my grandfather's shoulder, he said:

"There is no escape for you, Doctor; every moment you hesitate you prolong that woman's pain. She must die; and you can dispatch her with painlessspeed."

"What if I refuse? You cannot force me to commit so foul a murder."

He pointed to two swarthy figures (either soldiers or liveried servants of some noble family—my grandfather could not tell which) who had been standing motionless by the couch, and answered:

"Then those faithful fellows will dispatch you, and afterwards dispatch her: they are not professional, and their work will be clumsily done. If the operation be not performed upon your patient before the clock strikes you know your fate; if you are obdurate, remember you throw away your own life without saving her. She is doomed; no power on earth can save her."

It was in vain to speak or expostulate with those fiends in human form. He felt they were as stern and inexorable as fate. It was as cruel as horrible and cowardly. Five men assembled to witness the professional murder of a young and beautiful woman! What had she done? whom had she offended? Some secret machinery was at work; these men were mere instruments in the hands of a higher power—they had owned as much; they had no personal interest in the matter. They were there to carry out justice, they said—secretly, it was true; but the woman had been lawfully condemned, and the sentence of the law must be privately executed.

The woman's eyes were fixed upon them throughout the whole of this conversation, and traveled from one face to the other in hopeless agony; not a word passed her ears, and only a despairing, changeless expression sat like aseal upon her face. She knew there was only the one question to be solved: Was she to die by the unwilling hand of a pitying stranger, or be killed cruelly by professional murderers? What a world of terror must have been compassed in those few moments of her life as she lay waiting and watching there!

The clock began to chime the quarters; it was about to strike. At a given signal the statue-like figure stepped forwardand rapidly uncoiled a rope with a noose already made; they were about to slip it over his head and hang him to a beam which ran along the center of the ceiling. The horror of facing a sudden and violent end seized him—his death would avail her nothing for whom he died. His senses were in a whirl; he threw up his hands and sprang forward.

"I'll do it!" he exclaimed, and fell on his knees beside her. "They *will* have your life, I cannot save you, child; but I can shield you from their rough, cruel hands, and put you painlessly to rest. Forgive me, for it is in mercy to you I do this cruel deed."

The white hand went out to him and closed over his in a soft, forgiving clasp; the agony died out of the sweet eyes as they rested one moment on his face; then with a low sigh she closed them and turned away her head. In another moment her young life was ebbing slowly away. He remained by her side, holding her hand in his and watching till all was over. He would not for a second leave her with those stern men, lest a wounding word or rough touch might disturb her on her way from this world to the next. He was conducted from the place in the same way as he had entered it, and when his conductors took leave of him they suggested that it would be well if he would leave Naples with as little delay as possible. This forced murder—for such it really was—lay upon his conscience to the end of his life, and filled it with one long remorse—a living nightmare—for that scene was always present in his mind. The change that had so long puzzled us puzzled us no more. He could not carry his secret to the grave with him, so gave it into our keeping.

"It's a terrible story!" I exclaimed.

"And, unlike most terrible stories, it is true," he answered. "Come out for a breath of fresh air and sunshine, to blow this gloomy subject from our senses."—*Pictorial World.*

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☞ "It isn't loud praying that counts with the Lord so much as giving four quarts for every gallon, sixteen ounces for a pound, and thirty-six inches to the yard," says an Arkansas circuit rider.

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☞ A new grove of colossal redwood trees has been discovered in California, one of which eclipses all that have been discovered on the Pacific coast. Its circumference as high as a man can reach, standing and passing a tape line around, is only a few inches less than 150 feet which is beyond the measurement of any tree in the Calaveras grove. The height is estimated at 160 feet, and a part of the top lying on the ground is over 100 feet in length.

### The Boy at the Soda Fountain.

He was ringing the glasses when the old lady entered the store. It was hot weather, and the soda fountain looked so tempting that she conquered her avarice and walked over and told the boy she would take a glass.

"Do you wish for a fly in it?" he inquired in a whisper.

"A fly? grashus! no!" she replied, a look of disgust in her face.

"Just as you say, madam," he went on as he drew some lemon syrup. "People are so different in tastes, you know.—Some objects to flies and some don't. I'll mix some pineapple syrup with this lemon, and now will you have a great deal of gas and little water, or a great deal of water and a little gas?"

"I'm purty thirsty," she said.

"Well, then, you want more water than gas, and there won't be so much danger of an explosion."

"Explosion?" she queried.

"That was the word, madam. We have had but few of such accidents here this summer, and I truly hope we may have no more."

"Does soda water blow up folks?"

"That depends upon the state of their health. Some people could stand here and drink all day, while others might get the glass tipped up this way, and boom! they'd go!"

"Bust?"

"Yes'm—fly into more than a thousand pieces. You never saw a human being explode, did you?"

"Mercy, no?"

"Well, you don't have the least warning. They may be laughing or talking, and all at once the store is filled with false hair, monogram garters, bustles, corsets, feet, teeth, and rolled plate jewelry. It makes a great muss around here, and if we hadn't three of the smartest negroes to pick up and sweep out, we'd have to shut up the store for a whole afternoon after an explosion."

"He stood with the glass in his hand agitating the syrup, and waiting, and she said:

"I didn't suppose it was dangerous stuff."

"Well, as I told you, it depends on the state of your system. If your liver is torpid and your digestion impaired, one glass of soda water would blow you higher than Gilderoy's kite, and the coroner would be lucky to find as much as your spectacles to hold an inquest on. If your system is all right, you might drink a hundred glasses and feel no disastrous effects. Now, then, you'll have a good deal of water and but little gas, eh?"

She made a deprecatory motion, and asked;

"How's the stuff made!"

"Well, I can't go and explain all the process. There's marble dust, acid, gas, sugar coated pills, giant powder, cologne water and kerosene all mixed together and then distilled. The distilled liquid is placed in a retort where the chemical action separates it and the gas forces it up separate pipes."

"Kerosene and pills!" she gasped.

"That's what I said, madam. You look innocent and honest, and I hope you won't say anything about it. I tend this fountain in order to support a widowed mother and seven fatherless children. If you should say anything I'd be discharged, and if I were discharged I should commit suicide. You'll have plenty of water, eh?"

"No, sir, I won't," she replied. "Do you suppose I'd drink acid and kerosene?"

"Not in their crude state, madam, but this process—"

"I don't care for the process!" she snapped, "I wouldn't touch the stuff?"

"It is a mild beverage, madam, and the doc—"

"Well, I don't want any. When I go to swallering tar and kersene you'll know it! S'posen I drank some and exploded!"

"Don't mention it!" he whispered. "Don't speak of it!"

"I'm sorry for you, young man, but there's a constable living right in sight of our house, and I think I—I—!"

"You'll drive me to a suicide's grave, you mean!"

She lowered her spectacles, took a long look at him and went out without replying.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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A Western editor insists that he wrote the word "trosseau" as plain as a pike-staff in connection with certain bridal presents. The printer, however, vulgarly put it "trousers."

A subscriber writes to an editor in the West: "I don't want your paper any longer." To which the editor replies, "I would not make it any longer even if you did; its present length suits me."

Housemaid (just engaged)—"I should like to be shown my room, ma'am." Lady of the house (startled)—"Oh, if you like; you'll find it comfortable."—Housemaid—"I should like to know if it is large enough for my piano."

Somebody has calculated that three million words were used by the parties in the Tilton-Beecher trial. And yet they produced no sentence.

### Attractions of Home.

Essay, written and read at the Albion Centre Grange, No. 270, by Mrs. M. E. Jones:

Home, sweet word! dear to every human heart; synonym for love, rest and heaven. The love we cherish for the home that shelters us, is akin, in its depth and intensity, to that we bestow upon the dear ones who gather within its walls.

Though our homes are humble, and our means limited, and the struggle for daily bread unceasing, yet it is within the power of all to increase the beauty and attractions of home.

While the possession of wealth gives the power to furnish a luxurious home, and gratify tastes that are often denied, its absence does not deny the skill, nor give the tact that can make our country homes models of taste and beauty. The overs hadowing tree, the climbing rose, the quiet room, unpretentious in its adornments, tasteful in its simplicity, with its quiet corner and instructive book, with which to improve the leisure hour are within the reach of all.

But while with skill we adorn our homes, let us not forget the cheerful air of good will and home feeling that, if we choose, we can impart. It is practicable to make home so delightful that children will have no disposition to wander from it or prefer any other place. It is possible to make it so attractive that it shall not only firmly hold its own loved ones, but shall draw others into its cheerful circle. Let home be the scene of pleasant looks and words, and kind, affectionate acts.

"We have kind words for the passing stranger.
And smiles for the sometime guest.
Shall we treat our own the coldest,
When we love our own the best."

If home life is surrounded with an air of cozy and cheerful good-will, the children need not be exhorted to love it,—you will not be able to tempt them away from it. In every house should be music to enliven the evening hour, cheer the heart, and strengthen the hand for labor; music not kept for company, but in which father, mother, brothers and sisters join.

How vivid are childhood's impressions! How keen their appreciation of the beautiful. What eye does not moisten, and heart quicken at the thought of childhood's happy home, with its merry band of brothers and sisters; of the tiny brook where we built the mimic waterfall, or the sunny slope where the first violets grew. We may visit fairer scenes, gayer homes may be ours, but none will sing the song, or thrill the heart like that of childhood days. The cares and duties of life are upon us now, we have little time for fairy dreams, but their memory comes, refreshing and cheering the weary heart.

With joyful hearts we hail the advancement made in the education of woman; not the false one that makes her the leader of fashion, but that which prepares her for the task which God has given her. To woman's heart and hand has God-entrusted the home life, and to her care is the tender years of childhood given. How important that she receive an education that shall prepare and qualify her for the work assigned her.

The swift-passing years are taking from us, what the coming years will never bring: golden opportunities, which once neglected and unimproved can never more return. The tiny prattlers that cluster around our knee, will soon fill the places we shall vacate; the tender forms we now robe with dainty care wlll soon gird themselves for the conflict and go forth to meet the temptations of life, and contend with its storms. Are we sowing the seeds of love, truth and honor? And are we training them for the duties and responsibilities that will soon devolve upon them? Do we seek strength and aid from Him whose wisdom is unfailing, and whose council is sure? The future pages of history will reveal the record of to-day, for as the sowing, so shall the reaping be.

With us are those who, when treason lifted its hand against the country of its birth, went forth to battle for their country and homes. Comes to them a memory of the lonely weeks of waiting "when all was quiet on Potomac shore," or the weary months of guard on far Tortugas Isle; of the heart-yearnings for home that was almost agony. When the word of release was given how joyfully did they hasten northward, and to what, after the long months of monotony, did the heart seek for amusement? did gay cities with their attractions and festive scenes call, or the quiet home, where loved ones anxiously awaited their return?

There comes a voice from the home that we love that is sweeter than song, and stirs the heart deeper than the wildest burst of melody. It is a heaven born gift, and should lead our affections from our earthly home to a home in heaven.

The attractions of our earthly home are passing away. One by one the golden links are broken; one by one the the loved ones are carried to the silent city; the "boatman pale" has wafted them to a brighter shore; we catch but a glimps of their snowy robes, and they have passed beyond our mortal vision, and with aching hearts we turn to homes, in which the sunshine has grown strangely dark.

"There is no flock however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there,
There is no household howsoe'er defended,
But has one vacant chair."

But while gathered within the sheltering folds of our happy homes comes to us a thought of Him who left his hom n glory and dwelt among men. He bore our sins, carried our griefs, and is touched with a feeling of our infirmities. That he might pity the homeless ones, no home to him was given. How touchingly sad is the plaint, "The foxes have holes, the birds of the air havenests, but the son of man hath not where to lay his head." But the work his Father gave him to do is finished, and he has gone to prepare a place for us.

Blessed indeed are those, who, when this earthly tabernacle is dissolved, shall have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

### Valley of Jehoshaphat.

It being Sunday, in the afternoon whilst amusing myself with the scripture and its history, I came in contact with the Valley of Jehoshaphat and whilst reviewing this wonderful Valley, I was almost lost in the shades of darkness, as the immensity of the place is so great and its wonders so remarkable. But on entering the Valley it is singular that three of the great religious systems should be designated as to the scene of the last great judgment. The Jew here looks for the appearance of the Messiah, and the destruction of his enemies; on yonder terrace wall of Mount Moriah, that overhangs this Valley, Mohammedan will tell you that his Prophet will sit to judge the world, whilst from yonder summit of Olivet the Saviour ascended to heaven, and great numbers of most denominations of Gospel really think that on this self-same spot the Saviour of the world will descend, and that before him all nations of the earth will be gathered together. Well is this wild ravine called the Valley of Decision. Jews, Mohammedan and Christians all agree in the propriety of the present name. Jerusalem! Jerusalem! Not a place hast thou in the religious faith and affections of the world. The head of this great Valley is at the north side of Jerusalem, and the commencement is very shallow but as you descend the Valley and go a little south and come opposite St. Stephen's gate, the depth is one hundred feet, and width four hundred feet. Then a little to the northward you will cross the Valley nestling under the shadow of the deep declivities of Olivet. That is one of the sacred spots that should be embalmed in the memory of every Christian. Then comes the garden of Gethsemane. Can we possibly pass here without shedding a tear, knowing this was the place that our Saviour sweat and toiled for us in order that we might rest with Him in His father's kingdom. As you continue the Valley it rapidly deepens, and hills rise in deep precipices on both sides. Passing the fountain of Saloam, that we read so much of, we pass on. Here the Valley widens, the pleasant gardens and terraces make a lovely appearance, but very near by there is a strong contrast, called the type of hell. The length of the Valley unto Himon is three miles. It then cuts its way through the wild hilly country of the wilderness of Judea. Past the convents of St. Saba, where it is called the Monks Valley. Below the convent it takes the name of the Valley of Fire, until it terminates at the Dead Sea. It is fourteen miles from Jerusalem. Such is the Valley that now has an undying name in the records of our holy religion—a Valley says one, that has witnessed on its banks the greatest scenes in the evangelical drama. The tears, the agonies and death of the Saviour—a Valley through which the Prophets have passed in their turn, reiterating a cry of woe and terror, which still seems to echo, and we may say, a Valley from the banks of which the Saviour ascended to be again with his Father—a Valley in which, in the estimation of many, is destined to heave the stupendous noise of the torrent of souls, rolling before God coming unto the fatal judgment. Such is the great Valley of Jehosephat.

W. B.

Lucknow, Canada, July 25, 1875.

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☞ A farmer whose cows stepped over the bounds of his brush fence and wandered off, sought to keep them home by placing over each of their eyes a handful of damp plaster of Paris, which, when hardened, rendered them blind. They were discovered by some parties, fishing, and complaint was entered against their inhuman owner.

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☞ Domestic magazines—wives who blow up their husbands.

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☞ Merit does not always guarantee success, nor defend its possessors from ridicule. Genius, like a style of dress, must become popular before it is generally adopted.

### What

Gather a single blade of grass, and examine for a minute, quietly, its narrow sword-shaped strip of fluted green, nothing, as it seems there of notable goodness or beauty. A very little strength and a very little tallness, and a few delicate, long lines meeting in a point—not a perfect point either, but blunt and unfinished—by no means a creditable or apparently much-cared for example of Nature's workmanship; made, as it seems, only to be trodden on to-day, and to-morrow cast into the oven; and a little pale and hollow stalk, feeble and flacid, leading down to the dull brown fibres of roots. And yet think of it well, and judge whether of all the gorgeous flowers that beam in summer air, and of all strong and goodly trees, pleasant to the eyes or good for food—stately palm and pine, strong ash and oak, scented citron, burdened vine—there be any by man so deeply loved, by God so highly graced, as that narrow point of feeble grass. And well does it fulfil its mission. Consider what we owe to merely the meadow grass, to the covering of the dark ground by that glorious enamel, by the companies of those soft and countless and peaceful spears.

The fields! Follow but for a little time the thoughts of all that we ought to recognize in these words. All spring and summer is in them—the walks by silent scented paths—the rest in noonday heat—the joy of herds and flocks—the power of all shepherd life and meditation—the sunlight upon the world falling in emerald streaks, and falling in soft blue shadows where else it would have stuck upon the dark mould or scorching dust—pastures beside the pacing brooks—soft banks and knolls of lowly hills—thymy slopes of down overlooked by the blue line of lifted sea—crisp lawns all dim with early dew or smooth in the evening warmth of barred sunshine, dinted by happy feet, and softening in there fall the sound of loving voices,—all these are summed up in those simple words—the fields; and these are not all. We may not measure to the depth of this heavenly gift, in our own land; though still, as we think on it longer, the infinite of that meadow sweetness, Shakespear's peculiar joy, would open on us more and more, yet we have it but in part.

Go out, in the spring time among the meadows and slope from the shore of the Swiss lakes to the roots of the lower mountains. There, mingled with the taller gentians and the white narcissus, the grass grows deep and free; and as you follow the winding mountain paths, beneath arching boughs all veiled and dim with blossom—paths that for ever droop and rise over the green banks and moulds sweeping down in scented undulation, steep to the blue water, studded here and there with new-mown heaps; filling all the air with fainter sweetness—look up toward the higher hills, where the waves of the everlasting green roll silently into their own inlets among the shadows of the pines; and we may, perhaps at last know the meaning of those quiet words of the 147th Psalm—"He maketh grass to grow upon the mountains."—*John Ruskin.*

### The Pinned Back Skirt.

The Boston Courier, in an article on the pinned back skirt, discourses as follows: "The simple dress in which Homer enfolded Helen—the same that Aspasia and Cleopatra wore—wanted nothing in its magnificence by reason of being so fitted as to reveal the outline of the limbs. Petrarch's Laura had only two dresses for state occasions, both cut to fit the figure almost like a glove; but the plainness of pattern did not prevent their being splendid with gay, profuse and costly charms of hue and trimming.—There is no limit, and there should be none, to the possibilities of brilliancy in woman's attire. Only let the spectacle be honest, consistent and harmonious.—To quote from M. Blanc's studies in this branch of art—for art it is, of persuasive and fascinating interest—'the picture should not be lost in the frame.' The face alone is not all feminine beauty; and it is not too much to say, with one of our latter-day philosophers, that the woman who but casts a shadow of a graceful figure upon the wall, confers a favor on the world. Good luck, then to the pinned back skirt, which suggests more in the way of wholesome and felicitous reform than all the woman sufferage schemes that uneasy brains have ever concocted."

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Tramps in Maine are refusing $3 per day to assist in haying, and will not work at any price. In Yarmouth a number of them nearly raised a riot by refusing crackers, cheese and fish that were offered them, and demanding meat.

The following letter was written by Thomas L. Wells, of Atlanta, before killing himself: "I want to die for the reason that I was worthless to society and the world generally. I don't believe there is any God. I will be saved with all the rest."

The old superstitious idea that the hand of a dead man is a talisman against evil, once prevalent among Southern negroes, seems not to have died out. A vault in Greenville, Miss., was recently broken open and a hand cut from the corpse.

A man whose face had been badly burned went to Mechanicsville, N. Y., and at the depot was taken for a small-pox patient. The terrified bystanders fled, and soon the whole village was in consternation. On the following day about two hundred persons were vaccinated.

A thirteen-year-old son of Dennis Powers, at Eau Claire, Wis., stole a pocket-pook containing $245. The father returned the money to the owner, and then, overcome with shame because the boy was a thief, killed himself.

# DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

Devoted to the Interests of the Deaf-Mutes of the State of New York.

HENRY C. RIDER, Editor and Proprietor.
FORT LEWIS SELINEY, Associate Editor
HENRY WINTER SYLE, Foreign Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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*MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, AUG. 12, 1875.*


### Notice.

The regular services for deaf-mutes in St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, have been discontinued until September. Due notice will be given of the day when they are to be resumed.

### The Accident in Brooklyn.

We have a note from William A. Bond, who was reported some time since, as being severely injured by an explosion of fireworks on the Fourth of July, saying that the accident was not owing to the carelessness of any of the members of the Sunny Side Social Club, but rather to his own. A spark from a cigar he was smoking ignited some powder lying near, and at this writing he is entirely recovered from his injures, which were not by any means so bad as at first reported.

We are glad to hear this, and hope that Mr. Bond, if he must smoke, will keep at a good distance from powder lying around loose.

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY
HENRY WINTER SYLE.

### Signs of Union.

THE HALIFAX INSTITUTION.

We hardly consider our neighbors in British America as foreigners. The fraternization of "Kanucks" and "Yankees," whenever an opportunity offers, is too thorough for that. The new postal regulations amount practically to postal union, so that correspondence between the Dominion and the Republic is easier than between the former and the Mother Country. The reciprocity treaty, abrogated in consequence of the harshness and mismanagement of local authorities, was so highly prized that great efforts are being made for its renewal. Railroads from the Atlantic coast to the west pass and repass the boundary almost at will, running now under one flag and now under the other; and a Canadian railway corporation was among the first and largest purchasers of land at Fort Morris, in anticipation of the transfer of the shipping interest there from the North River, upon the opening of Hell Gate on our side, and the canalization of the Harlem River on the other. The banks of Montreal have their most important branches in Wall Street, and take part actively in following the varying fortunes of gold and exchange. Delegates from the annual conferences of the great religious bodies in one country attend the sessions of sister bodies in the other, and are most cordially received. In our own profession, Belleville has taken her principal and several of his associates from the United States, and welcomed their confreres with open arms; and among the most practical and highly valued contributions that have appeared in the *Annals* for many years have been those of the principal of the Halifax Institution, Mr. J. Scott Hutton.

Hardly, therefore, can we consider Mr. Hutton a foreigner, or his institution as coming properly under our notice in the Foreign Department. Since, however, it has fallen to our lot, we take great pleasure in acknowledging Mr. Hutton's courtesy in furnishing the JOURNAL with the programme of the annual public examination of his classes on the 12th of July, and with a copy of the Halifax *Citizen* of that date, containing an appreciative account of the proceedings. The latter we copy below.

The programme is printed in very workmanlike style by the pupils themselves, and is very creditable to their mechanical skill. It gives a clear statement of the classification, with the standing, ages and capacity of each division, and the studies pursued. We note that all but the very highest division are reported as of capacity below average; surely Mr. Hutton must be very modest in his estimates, or his standard is very high. Anyway, his frankness is highly commendable, and might be imitated to advantage elsewhere.

There are three classes each, with two divisions, making six in all; the average standing of the highest is 5½ years. The ages in this section are not given; in the lowest division of the school they range from 9 to 21 years. Mr. Hutton evidently labors under the disadvantage which encumbers all new schools and some old ones, with pupils of advanced age, who are not discovered until they are past the time when they can be taught with much profit.

In the four lower divisions, the studies are religious instruction, language lessons, arithmetic, and penmanship. The Junior Division of the third or highest class, adds to these geography; and the Senior Division history and biography, and object lessons.

The text-books are Mr. Hutton's own series—Elementary Religious Instruction, Elementary Catechism, Primary Catechism, Lessons in Language, Question Book, Arithmetical Exercises, and Geography; and a Phrase Book, yet in manuscript. By other authors, are the following: Latham's First Lessons, Jacobs' Primary Lessons, Scott's (of Exeter, England) First Book, Cook's (of Edinburgh) Scripture History, Peet's Course, Part III—these written expressly for deaf-mutes, and also Nelson's First Book in Arithmetic, White's Arithmetic, Cassell's Picture Teaching, Things Taught, by Dr. M. E. Silienthal and R. Allyn, and the International Series of Lessons from the Books of Joshua and Samuel.

Of articulation it is said, "Two of the pupils have received some instruction in this branch during the year."

The programme closes with a list of words, the representations of which were to be given as "Specimens of Natural Signs," prefaced by this note: "Signs being the natural language of deaf-mutes, do not require to be taught to the pupils. They, therefore, form no part of the course of instruction. The exercises here given are simply intended to show something of the character and use of signs as an instrument of imitation, and also to illustrate the deaf-mute's powers of *observation* and *imitation*." The words given below to the following classes: 1st. *Names of objects*, as *egg, baby, gun, boat.* 2d. *Names of animals*, as *cat, camel, duck, musketo.* 3d. *Names of articles of food*, as *bread, salt, onion, nut.* 4th. *Adjectives*, as *lazy, pretty, a sour apple, a sweet apple.* 5th. *Actions and occupations*, as *shoeing a horse, buying and selling a sailor, sea-sickness, a drankard, a dentist*; and lastly, *Emotions*, as *love, cunning, hope, despair.*

Taken altogether this little programme presents an admirable resume of the operations of the school under Mr. Hutton's charge; and he is to be congratulated on the high estimation in which his neighbors, as shown in the extract below, hold him and his labors.

### Annual Exhibition of the Halifax, Nova Scotia, Institution.

*(From the Halifax Citizen, July 12th, 1875.)*

The annual examination of the pupils attending the Deaf and Dumb Institution took place in the Hall of the Y. M. C. Association Building at three o'clock this afternoon. There was present a large and deeply interested audience, and the proceedings were of a character the [illegible] pils were examined by Mr. Hutton in the several branches in which they had received instruction during their term of tuition, and acquitted themselves surprisingly well, displaying an accurate knowledge of the different subjects introduced.

PRIZE LIST, JULY 12th, 1875—INTELLECTUAL DEPARTMENT.

*Junior Class.*

1. J. J. Dunlap, Truro, Colchester Co.
2. Lawrence Swallow, Wentworth, Cumberland Co.
3. Edward Roberts, Parrsboro, Cumberland Co.

*Second Class.*

4. James Gardner, Newfoundland.
5. Ella Burtt, Jacksonville, N. B.

*Senior Class.*

6. Graham P. Logan, Halifax City.
7. Ruth Cameron, East River, Pictou.
8. Catharine Ross, Blue Mountain, Pictou.
9. Wm. J. Murray, Dorcester, N. B.

*Industrial Department.*

1. Printing Office—Ewen McKay, Malpique, P. E. I.
2. Garden and Out-door Work—Silas Wile, Bridgewater; Geo. H. Hutton, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
3. Needlework—Miss Martha Lord, Deer Island, N. B.

The ceremonies of this afternoon closed the eighteenth session of the institution. Since its origin 165 deaf-mutes have been under instruction, of whom 119 were from Nova Scotia, 34 from New Brunswick, 12 from Prince Edward Island, and one from Newfoundland. Of those from Nova Scotia, Halifax City contributed 19, Halifax Co. 10, Pictou 20, Kings 12, Cape Breton Island 11, Colchester 10, Hants 19, Annapolis 6, Guysboro 5, Digby 3, Antigonishe 2, Queens 4, Lunenburg 3, Cumberland 3 and Yarmouth 1; every county being represented except Shelburne. Of the former pupils 11 are deceased and 15 are married, some to deaf-mutes and others to hearing and speaking partners. The offspring of these unions, so far as known, with one exception, do not share the infirmity of their parents, but are bright, healthy children, possessed of all their faculties. Six of the former pupils have proved deficient in intellect. The majority of those who have received instruction at the institution are doing well and earning a respectable living in various occupations. In nearly all the mechanical branches the institution is represented. Some are teachers, and others domestic servants, but there are carpenters, farmers, shoemakers, bakers, cabinetmakers, trunk makers, bookbinders, printers, painters, carriage makers, tanners, blockmakers and dressmakers.

During the past year the building has been enlarged and greatly improved at a cost of about $8,000, of which about $5,600 was raised by voluntary contributions in Halifax and throughout the province. The institution is supported almost entirely by voluntary contributions and grants from the Legislatures of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island, the payments made by the pupils for board and education, being so trifling (most of them being poor) as to be hardly worth calling a means of support.

During 1874 the attendance was fifty, thirty-three males and seventeen females. Besides, these fourteen other deaf-mutes, resident in Halifax and neighborhood, attended the Sabbath services conducted by Mr. Hutton in sign language for their benefit, making a total of sixty-four who have enjoyed the benefits of the institution during the year. The school attendance for this session has been 34. The health of the pupils has been very good, there not having been any serious sickness during the year. In the past fifteen years there have been only two deaths in the institution, an evidence that the sanitary condition of the place is of the best kind. The interruptions and inconveniences to the school work during the recent alterations in the premises have somewhat effected the attendance and studies of the pupils, but on the whole the year has been one of satisfactory progress. A printed programme, the work of the boys at the institution, which was distributed among the audience, showed that good improvement was being made by those engaged in that department of the work.

### A Deaf and Dumb Swindler.

A Newport, R. I., dispatch to the Boston *Herald* says, on July 15th, officer Joseph Beaum arrested in that city a deaf-mute named William Acheson, upon complaint of a Boston gentleman, for securing money in aid of a home for his kind in Boston. He was subsequently released, as it was believed that he was the tool of one E. N. Bowes, of Boston, and he was to be used as evidence against the latter. Both, however, got their heads together, and in some way got the subscription papers, which were evidence of their guilt, and destroyed them. Thereupon Acheson was arrested by a Boston detective and a police officer of this city, armed with a requisition from Gov. Lippitt and the affidavits of the requisite number of parties who had subscribed, went to Boston and brought him here to answer the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. "The New England Deaf-Mute Relief Bureau" is the name of the institution which he claimed he was employed by. There is no such place, and it appears he has been scouring New England, under orders from Bowes, who, a few days ago gave up to a Boston officer $77.75, as his share of what Acheson collected in New Hampshire. The full amount of what was collected here was secured by Detective Chamberlain, of Boston, and will be refunded to the swindled parties. Acheson will have an examination before the Court of Justices to-morrow.

### Mr. E. M. Gallaudet on Deaf-Mutism.

We are authorized to announce that Mr. E. M. Gallaudet's article on Deaf-Mutism in the July number of the *International Review*, will, by permission of the editor, appear in the *Annals* for October. By request of many readers we shall reserve our remarks upon it until then.

H. W. S.

### The Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes.

The Utica *Herald* of August 6th says: The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes was held at the office of the President, B. J. Beach, to-day. The only business of importance transacted was the appointment of two additional teachers. The Board appointed Miss Dora Hendricks, of Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, as a teacher of articulation and lip-reading, and Prof. F. L. Seliney, of Aurora, Cayuga county, N. Y., as a teacher of the deaf-mutes. The prospective large increase of attendance next term, made it necessary that more teachers should be engaged to assist Prof. Johnson and his wife in their duties. The next term commences the first Wednesday in September. Some fifty applications have been made, and over thirty have been accepted at this time, and the attendance will probably be swelled before the close of the term, although it is desirable that pupils should commence with the beginning of the term. The present building is too small to accommodate the increase, and the Board has secured the new building directly opposite the present school building in Madison street, which will be used in addition to the one now occupied. The new building is owned by Simeon Jones, and he is fitting up the same for the accommodation of the pupils.

### Progress on the New Buildings of the Pennsylvania Institution.

*(From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 31, 1875.)*

The buildings of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Broad and Pine streets, are being refitted and enlarged to double their former capacity. Two new buildings, fronting on Fifteenth street, and extending back as far as the old buildings, are approaching completion, it being expected that they will be finished by the first of September.

The buildings stand on the lot belonging to the institution, bounded by Broad, Pine, Fifteenth and Asylum streets. Though large spaces have been left for use as play yards and a garden, a considerable area is taken up by the buildings, the length of which from Broad to Fifteenth is 396 feet 5 inches. During the past year the institution provided for 224 pupils. Only a few remain at present, it being vacation time. It is expected that the institution will be able to receive all applications during the coming year, as there will be accommodations for 400 pupils.

The new buildings are of stretcher brick laid in black mortar, with trimmings of Hummelstown stone. Part of the brick work is laid in a fanciful manner, and with the high roof, covered with slate and pierced with dormer windows, makes a fine appearance. The two new buildings, which are separated by a garden for the teachers, are each four stories in height, including the basement. Each measures 53 feet 6 inches on Fifteenth street and extends the same width back a distance of 61 feet 10 inches, and of a narrower width to an additianal distance of 118 feet 7 inches. The height to the top of the roof is 48 feet and to the top of the towers 68 feet. Each building is crowned by two towers.

The southern building, facing on Pine street, is for the girls, and will contain several rooms, dormitories, play-room, work-room, wash-rooms, &c., and the other building, similarly arranged, will be for the boys. There will also be a museum in the girls' building. Among the new features will be a closet, under lock and key, for each pupil in the play-rooms for the boys and girls, in which they can keep their property. The girls will also have each a separate room in the new dormitories, in which to wash and dress. The new dormitories are five feet wider than the old ones.

The entire lot will be enclosed by a brick wall, excepting that the space between the two buildings on Fifteenth street will be enclosed by iron railings. The yard for the boys will be north of the boys' building on Asylum street, and the girls' yard will be on the south side, on Pine street. Each yard measures 50 by 350, and a garden for the teachers in the centre, between the buildings, measures 40 by 300 feet.

The old and new buildings will be connected by brick bridges, closed by iron doors, so that if a fire should break out it would be confined to one building. The old buildings have been greatly improved—they have been renovated and replastered throughout, and a number of the rooms have been altered. These buildings include offices, lecture-room, study-rooms, dormitories, dining-rooms and kitchens. Verandahs are being constructed at the wings on the Broad street front.

Application was made at the last session of the Legislature for an appropriation of $100,000 towards the cost of the new buildings, and it is expected that sum will be granted at the commencement of the next session. The remainder of the cost of building and furnishing $40,000 or more, the directors expect to receive through contributions and legacies from citizens; $10,000 has already been contributed, $5,000 of which is from J. Gillingham Fell, $2,500 from the estate of John Bohlen, $1,000 from Alexander Brown, and $500 each from Joshua T. Jeanes and Miss Fox.

Last year forty deaf-mutes were excluded from the institution for want of room, thereby losing the inestimable benefits of an education which can be best given in a large city, as those deprived of hearing need to have their minds quickened and informed through the sight. It was the knowledge of this that induced the Directors of the institution to build upon the present location.

Mr. Wm. Welsh is chairman of the Building Committee of the Board of Directors, and Messrs. Furness and Hewitt are the architects of the new buildings.

### A Deaf-Mute Turning the Tables on His Accuser.

*(From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 3, 1875.)*

At the Court of Quarter Sessions of the City of Philadelphia, August 2d, before Judge Elcock, George Chambers, a deaf-mute, was charged with maliciously breaking the window of John E. Brady's store, No. 902 South street.

The prosecutor alleged that the defendant had broken the window of his store without provocation, and charged the defendant's counsel with having urged him to do it, and with trying, with others, to break up his business, burn him out, &c. On cross-examination Brady said that he was a botanical doctor and practiced medicine, though he had never received a diploma; that he practiced medicine originally under a physician in England. He admitted having sued insurance companies for loss and damage by fire, claiming the stock of herbs, &c., damaged and destroyed, to be worth, if manufactured, $20,000, but putting his actual loss at $8,000, and that he had been arrested for "a misdemeanor," the charge growing out of the burning of his store.

On the part of the defendant it was testified that Brady was not to be believed on his oath. The jury acquitted the defendant, and ordered Brady to pay the costs, and the latter was taken into custody.

### MARRIED:

COLLINS—LEFFLER—At the residence of Mrs. Collins, in Georgetown, D. C., July 20, 1875, by the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Mr. Robert S. Collins, of the former place, to Miss Clara Leffler, of Baltimore, both former pupils of the Columbia Institution, Washington, D. C.

For further particulars see the paragraph at the end of the article under the heading of "What is done for Deaf-Mutes," published elsewhere.

Australia shows an increase during seven years of 11,000,000 sheep and 2,000,000 head of cattle, without counting home consumption and the quantity of meat exported in tins. In New Zealand during the same period, the increase in the number of sheep and cattle was equally remarkable, the former multiplying from 8,418,579 to 11,694,863, and the latter from 312,830 to 494,113.

—The Pulaski Democrat vouches for this: Wonders will never cease. The latest thing comes from Orwell, the land of fine dairies and steady habits. On Friday evening of last week Messrs. Gail and Sampson, living near Snow's Mills, had a sugar party and took their warm sugar on snow procured from a shady nook in that vicinity. Not many towns can boast of snow the year round.

### Minor Topics.

One hundred thousand dollars in specie have been recovered from the wreck of the Schiller.

Judge Myrick of California has decided that a man undergoing an imprisonment for life is civilly dead and his wife a widow.

The London Financier states that the coin and bullion in the Bank of England now stand at the highest point ever known.

England maintains an army of 200,000 men in India, of whom 128,447 are natives and 60,613 British, exclusive of officers.

Congressman Chester W. Chapin of Springfield, Mass., was formerly a stage-driver, and is said now to be worth $10,000,000.

Of the 225,000 headstones which mark the resting places of Union soldiers in national cemeteries, 195,000 are for graves of the unknown.

In 1865 the taxable property of Georgia was $126,635,870; now it is $273,092,000, more than doubling since the war. There are 35 railroads in the State, an aggregate length of 2,300 miles.

The Khedive of Egypt has proclaimed that henceforth the calendar in use among Christian nations will be adopted in Egypt instead of the Mohammedan calendar.

Sir Charles Reed has presided at a meeting in London, called to consider the propriety of raising a fund to instruct children in the art of swimming, through the elementary schools.

As an inducement to raise their own supplies a premium is offered to every farmers in Cherokee county, Ga., at the fair this fall, who has not bought any farm product this year for his family or stock.

The United States Fish Commission has sent to Germany 400,000 shad eggs, thus reciprocating the gift by the German government of 250,000 salmon eggs in 1873. We congratulate the Rhinelanders on their toothsome prospects.

The richest woman in America is the wife of Prof. Gammel, formerly of Brown University, R. I. She has an income of at least a million a year, her father's estate, which she has just inherited, being estimated at fully $20,000,000.

The New York Times has been looking over prices, and comes to the conclusion that family living expenses have decreased about 20 per cent. in the city during the last two years. The reduction is mostly in rents and clothing, food costing about the same now as then.

A telegraph operator in Buffalo being locked up accidentally in his office, and so unable to go out for his dinner, telegraphed to Canada, thence to Detroit, and thence to another office in Buffalo for some one to come and unlock his door so that he could get his meal.

There have been under our government 18 Presidents, 27 Vice Presidents, 33 Secretaries of State, 37 Secretaries of the Treasury, 42 Secretaries of War, 35 Secretaries of the Navy, 12 Secretaries of the Interior, 33 Postmasters General, 45 Attorneys General, and 53 Speakers of the House of Representatives.

The Connecticut Legislature voted $200 to the Hartford Post as compensation for a series of biographical sketches of the Senators and Representatives, published by that journal on the first day of the session. On the ground that the legislature had no moral or legal right to use the money of the State for any such purpose, the Post announces that it will not accept the grant.

—Mr. David Jefferies, who was town treasurer of Boston about a century ago, was recalled to the memory of Boston citizens a few days ago by some workmen who were repairing Faneuil Hall. Lifting a loose board in the floor of the attic, they discovered a lot of old documents and letters, bearing date from 1640 to 1800. They were all the property of Mr. Jefferies, and have been claimed by the city. One of the papers contained the tax-list for 1797, which amounted to $59,010.63. Another paper shows the tax-list of Richard Gridley, who planned the fortifications of Bunker Hill, and there were several others of interest and value.

### Oswego District Camp Meeting.

The public have heretofore been apprised of the coming of this meeting. It will commence Wednesday, Aug. 25th, and hold eight days. It will be held near New Haven village, on premises procured of the Wilmarth heirs, in a very beautiful piece of woods, to be known hereafter, and contracted for as a permanent location, as *Dempster Grove*. It lies three-fourths of a mile south-west from the depot, and eleven miles east of Oswego, on what is known as the "Old State Road." The Grove comprises eleven to twelve acres, which is being enclosed with a high board fence; in addition to which the contract embraces about seven acres in a cleared field. It would be hard to find a woodland embracing more of the desirable qualities for a Camp Ground. The soil is sandy and free from stone. The spot selected for the Auditorium has a very fine natural slope, while the shade is complete. Though two small spring brooks traverse the grove, the camp will be superbly watered from a spring about thirty rods distant, and through a cement pipe, which spring will also supply two beautiful fountains on either side of the Preachers' stand. The grounds, including the Auditorium, and the elegant stand, &c., have been planned with great care by Mr. A. S. Hopkins, an architect of Oswego. A map of the whole is being published, together with a fine design of the stand; and will in a few days be sent to the pastors. Persons desiring a copy will receive it by enclosing to me fifteen cents.

The Auditorium is to be supplied with seats for one thousand people. They will have open backs and in every way be easy. Besides these, seats of the customary kind will be provided as may be needed in the different stages of the meeting. The various avenues, streets and brooklets are appropriately named, and are to be graded and improved as time may allow.

All who have visited Dempster Grove are delighted with it, and the improvements and furnishings for the Encampment.

The arrangements for boarding will be complete. A commodious tent will be used for a dining hall, while an ample building will be erected for kitchen and other purposes, at which refreshments may be obtained suitbale to the place, as well as groceries and provisions. The price of board will be as follows:

Dinner, 50 cents; breakfast and supper, each 40 cents; per day, $1.00; per week, $5.00. Lodgings in cottage, with bed and toilet furnished, double bed, 70 cents per night; per week, $3.50; half of double bed, per night, 40 cents; per week, $2.00 These will include occupancy of the room during the day, if desired. Lodgings in a tent provided only with straw, 25 cents per night, and $1.25 per week. A discount of 20 per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to clergymen and their families. Stabling will also be provided within the enclosure at reasonable rates. Pasturing can be had near by.

Tents may be rented for the meeting by addressing, by the 18th inst., Rev. E. Horr, Jr., Oswego, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 24 x 30 | $13.00 |
| 16 x 24 | 8.00 |
| 12 x 17 | 4.50 |
| 14 x 15 | 5.00 |
| 9 x 12 | 3.00 |

No tent poles can be cut on the ground, but lumber of any description for tent purposes will be provided for the meeting at the rate of 50 cents per hundred feet, timely orders being sent to me.

Fares on all the railroads controlled by the Rome & Watertown company will be reduced to two cents per mile each way from all points within the bounds of the District, including Rome and Sandy Creek, while baggage and camp equipage will be carried free.

Omnibuses employed by the Committee will carry persons to and from each train for ten cents, with a reasonable additional charge for baggage not cared for by the owner. Mr. S. N. Gustin has made a contract to do this entire work.

No huckstering will be allowed on the grounds, or within the limits prescribed by law. Everything needed for the comfort of the people will be provided in the boarding house, under the immediate direction of the Committee.

It will be evident that we are sparing no pains to serve the public good in this whole matter. We have desired from the first to prepare and furnish a first class camp ground, one that should be creditable to the District, and that should supply a very important lack in this part of the State. We have been greatly encouraged with the general interest manifested in the enterprise. As may be judged, the outlay will be very heavy, but all for the good and convenience of the patrons of the meeting. The improvements will amount to not less than $1,200. According to the old and usual methods, the expenses have been largely met by admission fees for carriages, and by public collections; we shall ask for no collections, but of each person an admission fee of 10 cents a day, and of 25 cents for the entire meeting, while carriages and children will be free. Certainly all will count this a liberal thing in view of the outlay we have made.

Tent sites will be located on Monday, the 16th, under the direction of a committee, to be appointed for the purpose. Those desiring sites, who cannot be present at that time, can send the number of tents and size, to the committee, through me. It is very desirable that tents be put up early the first day, or what is better, the day before the meeting is to commence.

We cordially invite, not only our own pastors and people to attend, but also the pastors and people of other denominations, and the public generally, both with tents and without, to take part in the work and privileges of the meeting. All will be more than welcome.

We recommend that Friday, the 20th, be observed as a day of fasting and prayer for the success of the meeting in greatly advancing the kingdom of Christ throughout the region.

B. F. BARKER.

Mexico, Aug. 7, 1875.

### COLOSSE.

Last Wednesday, old Mrs. Hartson, mother of C. V. and Byron Hartson, of Union Square, fell from a platform in the rear of their dwelling, and broke her left limb just below the knee. She was alone, John, her grandson, with whom she lived, and his wife being at Colosse at the time. She was three quarters of an hour getting back to her chair again. She endeavored to attract the attention of several travelers as they passed the dwelling, by striking against the window. After several failures she succeeded in calling a stranger, and sending to the neighbors for help. Immediately a boy was dispatched on horseback to Colosse for the family. John hastened to Parish for Dr. Green, who went immediately to the house and dressed the fracture. The old lady is 81 years of age, but is doing very well. She was yesterday moved to C. V. Hartson's house.

The ladies of Colosse church and society have succeeded in carpeting the aisles and cushioning the audience room of the church edifice in this place. The friends of good horsesheds have put the sheds in rear of the church in good order, having shingled and new sided them.

Mr. John Whipple is repairing his house, and building a new wing 18 x 34. Mr. Ira Kenyon is doing the joiner work.

T. E. Johnson is "making haste slowly" to build a barn on his little farm just south of the church.

Mr. Seymour Worden, our landlord, has finished repairs on his hotel, with a nice piazza over his kitchen door, the house painted white and green, window blinds. It looks neat and wholesome.

Our merchants, Becker and Burke, keep jogging along as though it were not hard times. Mr. Burke has sold his store to Mr. Brown, of East Parish, who is to have possession this fall.

Bro. Humphries, you and all who will, come out to our Association. We are anticipating a good time.

E. D. PHILLIPS.

Colosse, Aug. 6, 1875.

### A Valuable Ring Recovered which was Stolen Seventeen Years Ago.

During the year 1858, a ring set with nine diamonds, and valued at about $2,000, was stolen from Mrs. M. A. Pruyn by an Irish woman then at work for her. The ring was bought in San Francisco by Mr. Pruyn the year previous. The woman was suspected, and has been watched to this date; but it was thought advisable to wait until it was positively certain that a search would result in its discovery, as in case such an effort should prove abortive the woman would dispose of it where it could not be traced. The woman moved into an adjoining town, but the ring was heard from occasionally by parties on the watch. She recently gave it to her daughter telling her she brought it from Ireland. The daughter is the wife of a man who feels so aggrieved over the affair that we forbear to mention names. Last Friday evening there was a select dancing party at Orwell, and it was learned that this couple would attend. So a couple from Sandy Creek drove up there, and the lady finally discovered the ring by the brilliant light it threw out, and getting a closer view, satisfied herself that it was the same described by Mr. Pruyn. They immediately came back, and at about twelve o'clock at night Mr. Theodore Salisbury, and Squire Baker of Lacona drove to the residence of Mr. Pruyne, who got in with them, and the party started for Orwell. Their appearance there would have created an immense sensation, so on consultation they decided to wait until morning, when the dancers had just returned before calling on them. Soon after daylight they appeared at the house, and Salisbury (who is well acquainted with the lady who had it) among other remarks spoke unconcernedly about the ring, asking if he might see it. She immediately handed it to him, and he stepped to the door and called Mr. Pruyn who fully identified the property. Mr. Pruyne promised to take no proceedings against the lady's mother, when that worthy acknowledgep that the ring had formerly been his property. The jewel is a fine one even in its old style setting, and Mr. and Mrs. Pruyn are to be congratulated on recovering it.—*Sandy Creek News.*

☞ The Scientific American proposes the following vigorous treatment of tramps:

Fix the penalty for begging at ten days' labor on the highways for each offense; there is no danger of a failing demand for that sort of labor for the next fifty year. Give to every citizens the power to make arrests in cases of vagrancy, and for every ten days' labor by the person so arrested credit the person making the arrest with five days towards the working out of his road tax. For this labor give the tramp decent board and lodging and from ten to fifty cents a day as wages, according to his efficiency. Let such a law be rigorously executed, and in a little while we should have better roads and fewer tramps. The honest seekers for work suffer less under such a system than they do now.

—On Saturday last, at Mrs. Byington's, in this village, we saw something new under the sun—apples of this and last year's growth, side by side in the same dish. We not only saw but tasted, and enjoyed the fruit. There were two varieties of last year's fruit, Russets and Northern Spy.

## A Mute Artist in Italy.

The other day, while hunting among a pile of magazines for a certain pamphlet —which by the way I did not find—I came across a copy of the *Atlantic Monthly* several leaves of which were apparently uncut. Looking at the title-page for the date, which was April, 1871, I noticed a marginal note in the handwriting of the late John R. Burnet, and looking up the place referred to, found the following marked in pencil. It is a paragraph from an interesting account of an Italian journey, by that charming writer "H. H.":

"She told us with pride how a deaf and dumb English artist had stayed with her for two months, had walked all over the Cadore country, and had carried away a box full of most beautiful pictures which he had painted. 'Poor gentleman, there was not much else he could do, since he could neither speak nor hear.' 'He was the sweetest gentleman.' 'Never made any trouble.' 'Lived on polenta chiefly.' 'All the children knew him and used to follow him when he went off to paint.' And so she ran on, adding adjective after adjective in the sweet Italian superlatives, which are so silver smooth in their endings that there seems far less of exaggeration in them than in the harsher measures of more and most in other tongues. It was plain that the poor lonely deaf-mute had won for himself a warm place in the village heart. His speechless language was a universal one, and perhaps, after all, he stood less helpless among the people than we did with our stammer of poor Italian."

KOUPONETI.

Aurora, Cayuga Lake, N. Y.,
July 31, 1875.

## What is Done for Deaf-Mutes.

*(From the Evening (Washington D. C.) Star, July 30th.)*

INSTITUTIONS.

There are upwards of 20,000 persons classed under the head of deaf-mutes in this country. About one-half of them are born without hearing, and are consequently mute. The other half lose their hearing generally in early life, at different ages, from disease or accident. Some of these learn to speak quite well before losing their hearing. All of the classes thus briefly referred to need special institutions for their education. There are upwards of forty of these institutions in different parts of the United States, supported by legislative appropriations. The one in this city has two departments, the primary and the national deaf-mute college. Under the administration of its president, Edward M. Gallaudet, LL. D., it has gained the confidence of Congress, and is now thoroughly established upon solid foundations. The college receives young men from all parts of the country, mostly graduates of the state institutions. The first institution for deaf-mutes was founded at Hartford, Conn., in April, 1817, by the Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, LL. D., and Laurent Clerc, A. M. Dr. Gallaudet acquired the art of teaching deaf-mutes in the Paris institution, under the Abbe Sicard, and persuaded Mr. Clerc, who was one of the deaf-mute teachers there, to accompany him to his country.

According to the French system, the sign-language is used in most of the American institutions as an instrument of imparting to the minds of deaf-mutes a knowledge of facts and of explaining the meanings of words and sentences. There are four or five institutions in which signs are not used. In these the teachers are striving to lead their pupils to speak and to read the motions of the lips. In numerous instances the results are gratifying. Quite a number of the other institutions, however, have departments in which a portion of the pupils receive instruction in lip-reading. It is generally admitted that nearly all the persons whom we class under the head of deaf-mutes, in passing through these institutions get a good common English education and are fitted to become useful citizens. Some of them acquire a high degree of culture in English literature, mathematics, modern languages and the classics, and obtain fine positions for their life work. The people of this country have always taken a deep interest in the education of deaf-mutes and will doubtless approve of all reasonable efforts which may be made to still farther improve their condition.

ADULT DEAF-MUTES.

In the fall of 1850 the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., then a teacher in the New York institution, felt it his duty and privilege to begin some systematic pastoral oversight of the deaf-mute men and women residing in New York city and vicinity. Having been educated in various institutions, some in foreign lands, they had settled there to earn their living. Some of them were married and had families of children. Though they occasionally went to the chapel of the institution to enjoy the Sunday services, yet, as a general rule, they had no opportunities for public worship on the Lord's day, and no one to specially look after them in times of sickness and trouble. As a general rule they were not fulfilling all the responsibillities which their education had placed upon them. At first Dr. Gallaudet formed a Bible class for them, and spent a portion of his time in visiting them. Several were baptized, confirmed and received to the holy communion in St. Stephen's Church. At length, in October, 1852, the youthful pastor founded St. Ann's Church, with free seats, for deaf-mutes and others willing to be associated with them in parish life. In 1858 Dr. Gallaudet resigned his connection with the institution in order to devote himself more thoroughly to the work to which Providence had called him, and has had the pleasure of knowing that not only the deaf-mutes of New York, but also those of the whole country, regard him as their spiritual pastor and friend. In St. Ann's Church there are morning and evening services, as in other Episcopal churches, for people who have all their faculties, besides the afternoon service, which is conducted entirely in the sign language for the deaf-mutes. At the vocal services, specially when the holy communion is celebrated, there are frequent interpretations. In St. Ann's church the deaf-mutes of New York and vicinity have always found friends to aid them when they were out of work and in times of sickness, trouble and death. A portion of the money necessary to sustain all this work has come from kind-hearted people not connected with St. Ann's.

THE CHURCH MISSION TO DEAF-MUTES.

From time to time Dr. Gallaudet was led to hold services for the deaf-mute residents of other cities. The work increased so steadily that it was thought best to bring it into organic life, and so in the fall of 1872 "The Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes" was incorporated under the general laws of the state of New York. Of this society Dr. Gallaudet was elected the general manager. And as he now has for associates in St. Ann's Church, the Rev. Edward H. Krans, specially ministering to the hearing and speaking people, and the Rev. John Chamberlain, specially ministering to deaf-mutes, he is able to spend a large portion of his time in efforts to improve the temporal and spiritual condition of adult deaf-mutes throughout the country. The society besides aiding St. Ann's in its special work, has associate missions in St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, under Mr. Henry W. Syle; Grace Church, Baltimore, under Mr. L. C. Tuck; Grace Church, Allentown, under Mr. Thomas Roberts; St. Luke's Church, Rochester, under Mr. John C. Acker; St. Paul's Church, Bridgeport, under Mr. R. D. Beers; and St. Paul's Church, Flint, Michigan, under Mr. A. W. Mann. These gentlemen are deaf-mutes themselves, and are acting under authority from the Bishops of the Dioceses in which they live. The Rev. Thomas B. Berry, Rector of Trinity Church, Granville, Washington county, New York, holds a service for deaf-mutes on the first Friday evening of each month in St. Paul's Church, Troy, and takes an interest in the deaf-mutes of the Northern part of New York. Dr. Gallaudet holds monthly services in St. Mary's Church, Brooklyn; quarterly services in St. Paul's Church, Albany, and the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Boston, and occasional services in other places. He is called here and there to baptize deaf-mutes or their children, to marry, to interpret at confirmations or other services. He has made it easier for deaf-mutes to find employment. He has frequehtly been of service in legal difficulties, settlements of property, &c. It will thus be seen that "The Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes" has gradually grown up to be one of the useful institutions of our country, and should be encouraged in its special work.

THE NATIONAL HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM DEAF-MUTES.

Dr. Gallaudet has recently found it necessary to begin a home bearing the above title. It temporarily occupies a hired house, No. 220 East 13th street, New York. This forms one department of the Society referred to above. It is designed to rescue aged and infirm deaf-mutes from the sad and depressing isolation of almshouses, to surround them with pleasant influences and to lead them to be ready for their final departure, in hopes of enjoying the life of the future in which all human imperfections will be done away. Among the present inmates there are three women who have such imperfect sight that they can do nothing towards their own support. Information from different parts of the country indicates that there are at present forty deaf-mutes, at least, who ought to be received at this home. But they must wait till a permanent building can be secured. The deaf-mutes of the country have already started a building fund and feel sure of ultimate success. For the rent and current expenses of this silent home the trustees depend upon the donations of the benevolent. Should any of our readers feel disposed to aid in this charity they can communicate with the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, No. 9 West 18th street, New York.

MARRIAGE OF DEAF-MUTES.

On Thursday evening, the 20th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Collins, in Georgetown, Dr. Gallaudet united in marriage Mr. Robert S. Collins, of this city, and Miss Clara Leffler, of Baltimore, both former pupils of the Columbia Institution. It was the original intention to have had the ceremony in St. John's church, Georgetown, on Thursday evening, the 15th instant, but the sudden death of the bride's father prevented. The ceremony last evening was attended only by relatives and intimate friends. The service was rendered in the sign-language. The Rev. Dr. Atkins, pastor of St. John's church, read the prayers as they were interpreted. The hearts of the newly married couple seemed full of joy, and their faces beamed with smiles as they received the congratulations of representatives of three generations. The bridegroom is a brother of Mr. W. R. Collins, of our editorial corps.

## The Central New York Institution.

A CIRCULAR FROM THE PRINCIPAL.

*To the Parents and Friends of Deaf-Mute Children:*

The State of New York has always had the welfare of Deaf-Mutes, within her borders, very much at heart; and has provided liberally for their care and education at her own expense.

The three institutions hitherto established are situated near the borders of the State—two in New York City and one in Buffalo; and, while they have never lacked for pupils, the offered privileges having been availed of by hundreds, still the expenses entailed by sending children long distances to school, not to mention the natural reluctance of parents and friends to be so far separated from them at a tender age, has caused a large number, especially in the central portion of the State, to remain at home altogether, or defer going till an age when the advantage is not so great; thereby losing, wholly or in part, an education which is, comparatively, of more importance to them than to those in full possession of their faculties, as avenues of knowledge open to the hearing, outside of school houses and institutions of learning, are closed to the deaf.

This obstacle has in a great measure—we might say entirely—been removed by the establishment of an additional institution called the "CENTRAL NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES," at Rome, N. Y. The project was rendered feasible by the subscriptions of citizens interested in the matter, and became a fixed fact when the Legislature in April last, so amended the existing laws of the State regarding the care and education of deaf-mute children, as to include it among the institutions of the State, and made an appropriation for its support.

By the law, "whenever a deaf-mute child under the age of twelve years shall become a charge for its maintenance on any of the towns or counties of this State, or shall be liable to become such charge, it shall be the duty of the overseers of the poor of the town, or the supervisors of such county, to place such child in an institution of the State fo rthe education of deaf-mutes."

The law further reads:—"Any parent, guardian or friend of a deaf-mute child within this State, over the age of six years and under the age of twelve years, may make application to the overseers of the poor of any town, or to any supervisor of the county where such child may be, showing by satisfactory affidavits or other proof, that the health, morals and comfort of such child may be endangered or not properly cared for; and, thereupon, it shall be the duty of such overseer or Supervisor to place such child in an institution in the State for the education of deaf-mutes."

It is also provided that "The children placed in said institutions in pursuance of the foregoing sections, shall be maintained therein at the expense of the county from whence they came, provided that such expense shall not exceed three hundred dollars each per year until they attain the age of twelve years; unless the directors of an institution to which a child has been sent shall find that such child is not a proper subject to remain in said institution."

For those past the age of twelve years the following provision is made: "Every deaf-mute person resident in this State, between twelve and twenty-five years of age, whose parent or parents, or if an orphan, whose nearest friends shall have been a resident in this State for three years preceeding, and who may make application for that purpose, shall be received into one of the institutions in this State for education of deaf-mutes, and shall be provided with board, lodging and tuition; and the directors of such institutions shall receive for each pupil so provided for, the sum of three hundred dollars per annum, to be paid by the treasurer of the State."

The regular term of instruction is limited to *five* years; but the Superintendent of Public Instruction is authorized, at his discretion, to extend the term of any pupil for a period not exceeding three years.

All pupils provided for as above come under the head of "State pupils," and are entitled to all the privileges secured by law to that class of beneficiaries.

The new institution has much to recommend it to public favor besides the endorsement of the citizens of Rome and of the Legislature; and its central location is not the least of its advantages.

The project was heartily endorsed by the Principal and other officers of the New York Institution, one of whose graduates, long an efficient teacher within her walls, now has charge of the institution. He comes highly recommended as energetic, competent, faithful, and devoted to the work of educating deaf-mutes. As Assistant, the Principal has been promised the services of a former associate in the professional corps of the older institution, who also comes well recommended. Additional teachers will be added to the corps as the number of pupils increase.

The system of instruction pursued in this institution, is the one known as the Combined Method, more properly called the *Improved Method*. It is the one that has been adopted by all the first-class institutions for deaf-mutes in the country. It consists in imparting instruction to the deaf-mutes by means of the Sign Language and the Manual Alphabet, and in teaching them Articulation and Lip-reading; but especially to those who lost their hearing after having learned to speak, so that they will not lay aside and forget their vernacular speech, but on the contrary improve and perfect it as far as possible.

The Central Institution, although in active operation but a short time, (it was opened on the twenty second of last March,) and hitherto having advertised itself on no very extensive scale, has now ten pupils, and is well under way. It is the determination of the Principal and Trustees and all concerned in its management, to make this a first-class institution, which shall compare favorably with any other of its kind in the State or country.

Parents and friends may send their children hither, relying upon having them well cared for in all essential points. An inspection is invited, for which every facility will be afforded.

The present and first term of the Institution closed June 23d, and the next term begins on the first Wednesday in September.

It is earnestly requested of all those who have deaf-mute children, resident in Northern and Central New York especially, and all others within a reasonable distance, that they avail themselves of the privileges offered and make early application for admission; the earlier the better, as a previous knowledge of the number to be provided for will greatly facilitate operations, by furnishing a basis upon which to make provisions for the ensuing term.

It is also important that the pupils arrive promptly at the beginning of the term, as it is of great advantage to them to be present when classification is performed.

It is hoped that those whom this circular may reach, will use all means within their power to disseminate the information which it contains, and thus help the deaf-mutes to become useful citizens of society, instead of the partial or total burden on the commonwealth which a lack of education is calculated to cause them to be.

All communications should be addressed to

ALPHONSO JOHNSON,
Principal,
Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y.

## News of the Week.

The Alabama convention election results in favor of calling the convention by 15,000 majority.

Hans Christian Andersen, the poet and novelist, died in Copenhagen, Wednesday, aged 70 years.

The Cuban insurgents are becoming very bold.

Gold to the amount of $1,500,000 was sold at New York, Thursday, by the Government at from 113.015 to 113.02.

Chicago has voted to pay over again the matured bonds which were held by Duncan, Sherman & Co., when they failed.

The survivors of the Third Georgia regiment visited Fortress Monroe, Thursday, and were fraternally treated.

In Maurey county, Tennessee, Thursday, by the explosion of a farm engine boiler three men were killed and seven wounded, two fatally.

The O'Connell centennial began in Dublin, Thursday; high mass was celebrated in the Church of the Irish College at Rome.

Thirteen persons were drowned by a water spout at Kirn, Rhenish Prussia, Thursday.

Much loss of life has occurred through floods in north-western India.

John H. Holden, the Boston agent of the Oneida Community, is under arrest for embezzling $20,000.

Drexel, Morgan & Co. announce that they will cash foreign letters of credit of Duncan, Sherman & Co.

Hon. George B. Dusenbury, of Phelps, accepts the prohibition nomination for Secretary of State.

Denison, Belden & Co. have been formally asked to return their Port Schuyler overcharges to the State.

The O'Conell centennial was quietly and most successfully observed, Friday, in Dublin, London, Belfast and Glasgow.

The army worm is swallowing vegetation by the wholesale at Rockland, Me. People find it difficult to keep the pests out of their houses.

It is proposed in consequence of the slight interest shown in the Centennial Exposition by European manufactures to organize a bureau of manufacturers, with Minister Washburn at its head. German railroads are to transport goods for the Exposition free of charge.

The American team paid a visit to Paris Saturday and were received at the house of M. Victor Hugo. On the same day a Mississippian won a prize at rifle shooting in Germany.

The celebration of Daniel O'Connell's birth closed at Dublin Saturday with a monster Fenian amnesty meeting at his tomb.

Cholera has broken out in Damascus, Turkey, and a panic has resulted.

The European Squadron of the United States Navy has been ordered from Southhampton to Giberalter.

The jury in the trial of Lee for the Mountain Meadows massacre disagreed and were discharged Saturday.

An explosion in the arsenal at Bridesburg, Pa., Saturday morning killed one person and wounded a number of others.

Cardinal McCloskey left Saturday for Europe on the steamer Pereire.

Judge Westbrrk, of New York, has granted an order of attachment for $471,000 against Denison, Belden & Co., and an order of arrest, requiring $200,000 bail for each.

Ethelbert Parsons and Lottie C. Philpot, his betrothed, were drowned at Niagara Falls, Monday.

Twenty thousand dollars of the $47,000 stolen from the Treasury has been recovered.

During the past week no less than twelve firms in Montreal, which are perfectly sound, have asked an extension of time.

## Letter from Oswego.

MR. EDITOR:—Does Mexico realize that she is soon to be not on a branch, but a main line of railway? That is practically the meaning of the tunneling of the Court House park and the bridging of the river, both of which enterprises are under way in this city. The Oswego & Rome RR. thus joined to the L. S. RR., will form part of the shortest route from Chicago to Albany, and the branch now passing through Mexico will become a section of a through line controlling a large Western freight and passenger business. The Company doing this work, is able to compete with the Central. The interests of the D. & L. RR. are, if report says truly, interlinked with those of the R. W. & O. RR., making one of the strongest combinations in the country.

The work of tunneling and bridging is going on rapidly. So many are unemployed in this city that if one seems to shirk, he can be discharged at once and another substituted. The depth of the tunnel will be greatest on East 2d St., being there over 18 feet. It will pass close to the corner of the Gerrit Smith Library—a collection of books, by the way, well worth examining. The Library is not large nor full, but new and well selected. Literary Utica is destitute of the reading privileges enjoyed by this business city.

Oswego is very dull this summer. The line of propellers has been idle all the season, and the rumor that they were to resume is not authentic. The lumber trade is even more dull than the grain—in fact there is no interest in either. The elevators are almost idle, though their owners have sufficient confidence in the good time coming to cling tenaciously to their investments. The laborers are driven to extremities. In a "summer, town" like this, work done now must support the poor in winter. But this summer there is very little work to do—men will go out for miles in skiffs to meet an incoming vessel and get employment in unloading. Owing to this general idleness, sobriety seems a forgotten virtue, and the zigzag gait, always common here, seems more fashionable than ever.

The government is trying an interesting experiment along the Lake Shore R. R. The weather reports are telegraphed to the different stations, and thus are extended to farmers along that line the advantage now enjoyed by sailors and city laborers. If the results are good other agricultural districts will be favored in the same manner.

Respectfully, N. E. P.

## PARISH.

Sunday, Aug. 1st, Warren Woolson spoke in Woodland Grove to a large audience. Yesterday he preached the funeral discourse of the twin brothers, sons of A. H. Morse, at the church. These brothers died of small-pox, at Syracuse, some four months since.

Parish has the base ball on the brain. The ball comes into frequent use by young and old. Last Friday Captain Snell, of the Martin House, took supper at the Carley House, and the distinguished guest was served up in Marsh & Hegelin's best style. Though this event is of no particular consequence of itself, yet the way it was brought about created considerable excitement. A short time since the captain offered to play a game of base ball with the Carley House, which was accepted. Mr. Snell was to choose eight besides himself, and the Carley House to choose eight besides Mr. Hegelin. Messrs. Snell and Hegelin were to play, and the party that got beat was to furnish the supper for the company. When the game was up, it was ascertained that Mr. Snell was a little ahead, The best of feeling prevailed during the play. Though Messrs. Marsh & Hegelin furnished the supper, their pockets will suffer no loss in the end.

Parish boasts of having three of the best country hotels in the county.

Another event of moment we must record—that of the marriage of Dr. J. B. Todd, of this place, to Miss Orphelia, daughter of G. G. Moore, Esq., a distinguished citizen of Delphi, Indiana, which took place at the Baptist church, in Delphi, July 27, 1875. Johnny's surroundings appeared pleacant and promising, but there was something mo(o)re he wanted, and Orphelia was just the thing to fill the aching void. Like the ancient Grecians, we hope the doctor will often consult the Delphic oracle. The doctor and his excellent bride have the best wishes of our citizens.

A few years since the father of Mrs. Todd, feeling rather lonely, and wishing to re-enlist in the army of benedicts was, captivated and finally captured a blooming widow ot our place. Little did he think at that time that he would have to recompense us with his beautiful and accomplished daughter. He cheerfully paid the debt. Back of this there is a little history, of which your unworthy correspondent figured in somewhat. About fifteen years ago a "poor, forlorn, heart-broken creature" left these parts for the purpose of finding a solace in the easy divorce laws of Indiana. Well, she found it, and another heart, too; not a heart of stone, nor a heart of flesh, but a heart of "wood," which was just the heart wanted. Precisely the kind of "wood" we cannot tell, but should judge the heart was neither sound nor enduring. Pure love fully implanted in the heart, is fixed, and cannot be eradicated, and it wants no easy divorce law to come to its rescue. It fully drinks in with the principle that Christ taught about divorce, and desires nothing more. From the last bit of history associations were formed, acquaintances made, and results obtained. Out of bitterness there appears to have come sweetness. Out of want of love by one, love has been apparently engendered in others. So by this we see how inscrutable are the ways of Providence. Every event of life teaches us to study and investigate to find out the truth. God gave us our mind, our immortal part, to control our mortality, and every event of our lives and every act of ours is endless in its results, because the immortal mind is the principal actor.

ODD.

Parish, Aug. 9, 1875.

—"John, I wish you would close that door," said an iritable father to his son. "Your mother must be scolding somebody at the other end of the hall, there is such a draught from that quarter."

—A foundry occupied by a Mr. Jackson, at Hannibal Center, was burned on the 6th inst. The loss is $2,000, and the insurance $400. The property was owned by Thomas Scott, of Hannibal.

—A little girl in this village has a new version of the popular hymn "While on others thou art calling, do not pass me by." She understood it to be "While *your mother's gone a calling*, do not pass me by."

—On Sunday last 62 persons were received into the membership of the M. E. church in this village, five of whom were baptized by immersion. The presence of the Praying Association added much to the interest of the Quarterly Meeting.

—John Grapotte and Prof. J. Cocagne, who is visiting at Mr. Grapottte's, are having good luck at fishing. Tuesday they caught over two hundred bass, pickerels and eels, at still fishing; and the next day they brought home a large string.—*Cape Vincent Eagle*

# THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

## A PAPER FOR THE DEAF & DUMB.

## The Journal for 1875,

**While adhering to its policy of the past, will seek to so increase and utilize its resources that the reader will receive the full benefit of them.**

**EVERY DEPARTMENT WILL BE MADE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE.**

**BUT THE PATRONS OF THE JOURNAL MUST REMEMBER THAT A PAPER OF ITS AIM WILL ALWAYS BE PRETTY MUCH AS THEY CHOOSE TO MAKE IT**

## CORRESPONDENCE.

We are always on the lookout for something new, and for everything interesting. We shall endeavor to have every Institution and School for the deat represented in our columns, and we invite correspondence and contributions from every part of the globe. Newspaper clippings, &c., are always welcome, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT will be under the editorial charge of

HENRY WINTER SYLE, A. M.

Who needs no introduction to our readers.

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## The Law of God.

O dread law of God! thee and thy
Maker we do fear, for to fly
From thee is but death, and we stay
By thee, when we try, not a day.

And yet the God, we all must fear,
Has sent a son, so pure and dear,
To heal our wounds, to set a star,
A star of hope, ah! not afar.

If faith we place in God's own name,
The trials we have are not the same
As when alone, to fight we went,
And soon did find, we were not sent.

The law we break, and nigh do faint;
But love there is, not from a saint,
But from the one, higher than all,
Jesus the wise, who had no fall.

So then, ere life with flying speed,
Shall flit away, we on a steed,
Will rise and rise, until wellnigh
Heaven's palace walls we'll see on high.

The law of God will have no dread,
For by us all it will be said,
"The law we've kept, and now do keep,
For God never did let us sleep."

G. R.

## Facts and Fancies.

A smart thing—a mustard plaster.

How to become puffed up—swallow a pint of yeast.

In Missouri women can not be notaries public.

The best friend of the doctor—the green grocer.

Academy of Design—a young lady's boarding-school.

With most men life is like back-gammon, half skill and half luck.

Most people are like eggs—too full of themselves to hold anything else.

The only prisoner in the jail of Yuba county, California, got lonesome and quit.

When do the teeth usurp the tongue's prerogative? When they are chattering.

The best home-made fireproof safe is a hole in the ground, well lined with brick and cement.

The Roman Catholic clergy of Troy are determinedly trying to stop round dancing at Irish picnics.

In London, on the night of July 13, the thermometer on the grass fell to the freezing point.

The British Home Secretary has ordered the release of the girl sentenced for plucking a flower.

West Troy has a boat club of young women; but they usually take young men along to do the rowing.

When a man has a business that doesn't pay, he usually begins to look around for a partner to share his losses with him.

It is singular that mineral waters are only beneficial to the wealthy. We never knew a physician to advise a poor man to go to any watering-place.

"An acre and a half of potatoes and sixteen bushels of bugs," is the way a farmer in Highland county, Ohio, put it down on the assessor's blank.

A St. Paul husband has sued his mother-in-law for alienating his wife's affections from him, and inducing him to leave him and return to her parents.

Two rival belles met at a fancy ball last winter. "How well you look under candle light, exclaimed one. "And how charming you are in the dark!" said the other.

So large were the hailstones which fell at Damascus in a tempest which visited that city on the 1st of June, that three men were killed by them, and eight wounded.

A negro quack doctored two patients at East Point, Ga., so badly that they died. Their friends took the impostor into the woods and whipped him until he almost followed his victims.

A lazy fellow falling a distance of fifty feet, and escaping with only a few scratches, a bystander remarked that he was "too slow to fall fast enough to hurt himself."

Would you like to raise the ire of an editor? Just send him a long communication written on both sides of the paper, in a bad hand. It is sure to do it. Try it, skeptic.

## MEXICO MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED:

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour, (retail) Spr'g $7 50, red $7 75, white | $8 25 |
| Meal, ℔ cwt, (retail) | 1 80 |
| Shorts, ℔ ton, | $21 |
| Shippings, ℔ ton, | $24 |
| Middlings, ℔ ton, | $32 |
| Corn, | 95 |
| Oats, | 60 |

PRICES PAID FOR FARM PRODUCE:

| | |
|---|---|
| Butter, | 20 @ 25 |
| Loose Butter, | 18 @ 22 |
| Cheese, | 10 @ 12 |
| Lard, | 15 |
| Eggs, ℔ doz., | 18 |
| Beef ℔ lb, | 05 @ 16 |
| Beef, ℔ cwt., | $5 @ $8½ |
| Mutton, ℔ cwt., | $8 00 |
| Pork, ℔ barrel, retail, | $22 |
| Pork ℔ cwt., | $9 |
| Apples, (dried,) ℔ lb, | 05 @ 06 |
| Ham, ℔ lb, | 13 |
| Dres'd Poultry, ℔ lb, | 10 @ 12 |
| Potatoes, ℔ bush., | 50 |


## Housekeepers Take Notice.

| | |
|---|---|
| Oswego Flour, Winter, $1.80; Spring, | $1.75. |
| Kerosene oil, | 15 cts per gallon. |
| One Dollar Tea, | 70 " per lb. |
| Salt, | $2.00. |
| 50lb. Butter Tubs, | 35 cents. |
| New Orleans $1.00 Molasses, | 80 cts. ℔ ga'. |
| Monitor Clothes Wringer, | $5.00 |
| Good Japan Tea, per lb., | $0.45. |

☞ The poor can have cheaper.
W. O. JOHNSON,
Washington St., Mexico.

## Veterans Attention.

The Veterans of Oswego County will hold their THIRD ANNUAL

Reunion AND Picnic

At Fulton Fair Grounds,

Wednesday Aug. 25, '75.

All persons connected with the Army and Navy of the late war and their friends are invited to participate.

THE BATTLE FLAGS

Carried by the Oswego County Regiments have been obtained and will be displayed in procession. Every Veteran will be provided with a badge.

ORATION - by COL. FOSTER.
And addresses by others.

48th Regiment Band. Fly Casting, Pigeon Shooting, Field Sports, Singing, Dancing and other amusements. A National Salute will be fired on the Ground.

Fare from Oswego and Return 50 cts. Special trains on O. & R. R. R. L. O. S. R. R. and and Midland from Oneida to Fulton and return at reduced rates. All trains run in connection with the D. L. & W. R. R.

GEN. T. SULLIVAN, Pres't.
A. N. BEADLE, Sec'y. 40-3

Removal!

Goit & Castle

Have removed to their

NEW STORE,

*Corner of Main and Jefferson Sts.,*

So long known as TULLER'S HARDWARE STORE, where they will be glad to meet all their old patrons as well as new ones.

We have a full stock of

Groceries and Provisions,

Which we shall sell

Very Cheap.

FINE tTt FAMILY

ALSO

SUGARS,
FLOUR,
CRACKERS, &c.

Farmers produce taken in exchange for goods.
*Call and see us in our new store.*
GOIT & CASTLE.

Mexico, Jan. 6, 1875.

Great Bargains in Dry goods

—×+×—

Just received

100 PIECES PRINTS,

Merimacs, Pacifics, Spragues, Americans, Richmonds, and all standard brands, perfect goods and cut at

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Princes Mixtures, very stylish dry goods, at the extreme low price of

10 CTS. PER YARD.

Striped and figured Grenadines at the low price of 12½ *cts. per yard.*

PERCALES and CAMBRICS *one yard wide,* extra choice styles and splendid goods for summer wear at

12 1-2 cts. per Yard.

I have a full Stock of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS, &c., which I will sell at very low figures.

LADIES' SERGE

BALMORAL SHOES,

Extra good, high cut, and stylish make, and sold everywhere else for $2.00, at the rock-bottom price of $1.25.

I call especial attention to my

DRUG STOCK,

To which I have made large additions recently, and you will find a good line of

*DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, MEDICINES, &c.,*

Which will be sold at much less than usual prices.

DR. P. McCREA,

Recently of Buffalo, N. Y., has an office in my Store. He is a first class Physician and Surgeon, a graduate of the best Medical College in the State, and he will give prescriptions and attend calls.

Call at HASTINGS if you want good and cheap Goods at the lowest prices.

DON'T, *PLEASE DON'T,* if some day you should find $5 or $10 in your pocket, sneak off to Syracuse, or somewhere else, with your money and get swindled by those *Jews.*

Patronize your merchant at home. I can sell your goods as cheap as any *Granger,* Jew or Gentile in the land. If you should come without your *Pocket Book,* if you are not one of those dead-beats, I will make you happy.

CASH PAID FOR BUTTER and EGGS.

Produce taken in exchange for goods

R. E. SILL.

Hastings, July 7, 1875. 37

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED AGENTS—everywhere to canvass for our great **Centennial Book,** *worthy the special notice* of experienced agents. For Particulars address the publisher, B. B. RUSSELL, Boston, Mass.

RIDGE'S FOOD IS THE ORIGINAL (COOKED) FOOD of its kind. It does not cause acidity or wind; is of the guaranteed purity; remains unchanged; is put up in sizes to suit all. For sale by druggists everywhere.

BOOK AGENTS wanted to sell "The People's Common Sence Medical Adviser." It is the cheapest book ever published; 885 pages, over 250 illustrations, $1.50. Thousands buy it at sight who could not be induced to purchase the high-priced books treating of Domestic Medicine. Unlike other books sold through agents this work is thoroughly advertised throughout North America. This fact, together with the large size, elegant appearance, and many new features of the book, causes it to sell more rapidly than any work ever published in this country. Those of my agents who have had experience in selling books, say that in all their previous canvassing they never met with such success or made so large wages, as since commencing the sale of my work. For terms and territory, address (inclosing two postage stamps and stating experience) R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. *Note.*—Mark envelope "For Publishing Dep't.

Before You Start

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WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS

*are the* **best made;** *The* **touch elastic,** *and a* **fine singing tone, powerful, pure** *and* **even.**

WATERS' Concerto ORGANS

*cannot be* **excelled** *in* **tone** *or* **beauty;** *they* **defy competition.** *The* **Concerto Stop** *is a* **fine Imitation** *of the* **Human voice.**

**PRICES EXTREMELY LOW** *for* **cash during this Month. Monthly Installments received; Pianos and Organs to Let, and Rent-Money allowed if purchased. Second-hand Instruments AT GREAT BARGAINS. AGENTS WANTED, A liberal discount** *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.* **Special Inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 Broadway, New York.** *Box 3,567.*

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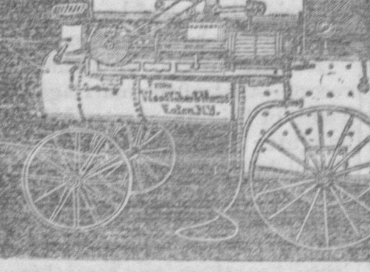

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More effective, and more complete, and more readily adapted to the various agricultural uses than any other in the market. Practical improvements accumulated from twenty years' manufacturing experience, with reputation maintained, and success established.

Send for Circulars descriptive, and containing testimonials concerning our PORTABLE, STATIONARY and AGRICULTURAL STEAM ENGINES.

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Price $1. Sold by Druggists.
$500 REWARD IF IT FAILS TO CURE.
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SPECIFIC PILL.

A prompt, radical and permanent cure for Nervous Debility, Weakness, &c. Tested for over 30 years with perfect success. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. Prices: $1 per box; six boxes $5, by mail, securely sealed, with full directions. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., 36 John St., New York. P. O. box 2430.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality.—Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents, together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies. A queer book. 1,000,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO. Publishers, Philedelphia.

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FOR MEN'S WEAR

LATEST STYLES AND BEST ART IN MANUFACTURE.

Reduced Prices.

John Ould,

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OSWEGO, N. Y.

Ladies' Jackets a Specialty.

NOTE—Mr. John Ould will give undivided attention to the business, and will personally supervise the making of every garment. The purpose is not only to maintain the high name and extensive business of the old firm, but to make new friends by variety and excellence of Cloths and other goods, SUPERIORITY OF WORKMANSHIP and REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Oswego, June 22, 1875.

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Where there is kept constantly on hand a stock of

FLOUR of all Grades, MEAL, Shorts, Ships, Midds., Screenings, Graham Flour, Rye Flour, Cracked Corn

And everything pertaining to the trade The highest market price will be paid for all kinds of grain. Having put in NEW MACHINERY, we are prepared to give entire satisfaction in all the branches of

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Persons living in the corporation who wish to order Flour and Feed of us can rely on having their orders promptly filled by

Leaving their orders at VIRGIL'S BOOK STORE.

Give us a call. Send in your orders.
L. ROBBINS & SON.
Mexico, Sept. 10, 187 45

Cyrus Whitney,

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For Beautifying the Complexion. Best article of the kind in use. Removes Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Sallowness, Blotches, &c. Recommended by Clara Louise Kellogg, Janauschek, Lotta (the favorite actress) and many others. For sale by druggists. Price 50 cts. Manufactured by CHAMPLIN & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE WEEKLY SUN. 8 pages, 56 broad columns, from now to New Years, post-paid, 60 cts. Address THE SUN, N. Y.


ELECTION NOTICE.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
OSWEGO, OSWEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
August 2, 1875.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statutes of this State and of the annexed notice of the Secretary of State that an election for State and County Officers, will be held in this county, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next.

HENRY H. LYMAN, Sheriff.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, July 1st, 1875.

*To the Sheriff of Oswego County:*

Sir:—Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November second), the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of Diedrich Willers, Jr.; a Comptroller, in the place of Nelson K. Hopkins; a Treasurer in the place of Thomas Raines; an Attorney-General in the place of Daniel Pratt; a State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Sylvanus H. Sweet; a Canal Commissioner, in the place of Reuben W. Stroud; an Inspecter of State Prisons, in place of Ezra Graves. All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Also a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the Fifth Judicial District in the place of Leroy Morgan, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next. Also a Senator for the Twenty-first Senate District, composed of the counties of Oswego and Madison.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT OFFICERS:—ALSO TO BE ELECTED IN SAID COUNTY:

Three Members of Assembly; three School Commissioners; a Special County Judge, in the place of John Preston; a Special Surrogate, in the place of William H. Kenyon; a Sheriff in the place of Henry H. Lyman; a District Attorney, in the place of John J. Lamoree; County Treasurer, in the place of Luther H. Conklin; a Superintendent of the Poor, in place of Horace Scripture; two Justices of Sessions, in the place of Francis W. Squires and Andrew S. Coey. All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Respectfully yours,
DIEDRICH WILLERS, JR.,
Secretary of State.

# THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

A PAPER FOR THE DEAF & DUMB.

## The Journal for 1875,

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EVERY DEPARTMENT WILL BE MADE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE.

BUT THE PATRONS OF THE JOURNAL MUST REMEMBER THAT A PAPER OF ITS AIM WILL ALWAYS BE PRETTY MUCH AS THEY CHOOSE TO MAKE IT

## CORRESPONDENCE.

We are always on the lookout for something new, and for everything interesting. We shall endeavor to have every Institution and School for the deaf represented in our columns, and we invite correspondence and contributions from every part of the globe. Newspaper clippings, &c., are always welcome, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT will be under the editorial charge of

HENRY WINTER SYLE, A. M.

Who needs no introduction to our readers.

HIS NAME IS A SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE THAT THE DEPARTMENT WILL BE COMPLETE AND RELIABLE.

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**Grateful Thousands** proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

**No Person can take these Bitters** according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

**Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers,** which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

**Fortify the body against disease** by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

**Dyspepsia or Indigestion,** Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

**Scrofula, or King's Evil,** White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

**For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism,** Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

**Mechanical Diseases.**—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

**For Skin Diseases,** Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

**Pin, Tape, and other Worms,** lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

**For Female Complaints,** in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

**Cleanse the Vitiated Blood** whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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